



**Solidaridad**



## CAPACITY BUILDING ON GCFRP AND THE BSP UNDER EnABLE







# THE BACKGROUND CONTEXT THAT NECESSITATED THE FORMULATION OF THE GCFRP

# Why the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program?

The Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ program is being implemented to address deforestation associated with cocoa production in Ghana. These include:



i. Cocoa farms being expanded into forest reserves and the increase in illegal logging in forest reserves and farmlands leading to deforestation



ii. Production of cocoa through conversion of more land instead of increasing yield on the same land



# Why the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program?



iii. Inadequate rainfall and high temperatures as a result of climate change killing cocoa farms



iv. Farmers' willingness to give out their cocoa farms for gold mining due to low productivity



# Why the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program?



v. Farmers' using slash and burn practices

- vi. Farmers' inability to plant adequate trees in their cocoa farms to provide shade for the cocoa, resulting in low yields of the commodity
- vii. Limited alternative livelihoods for farmers aside cocoa farming
- viii. Farmers' difficulty with tree rights and ownership in cocoa farms



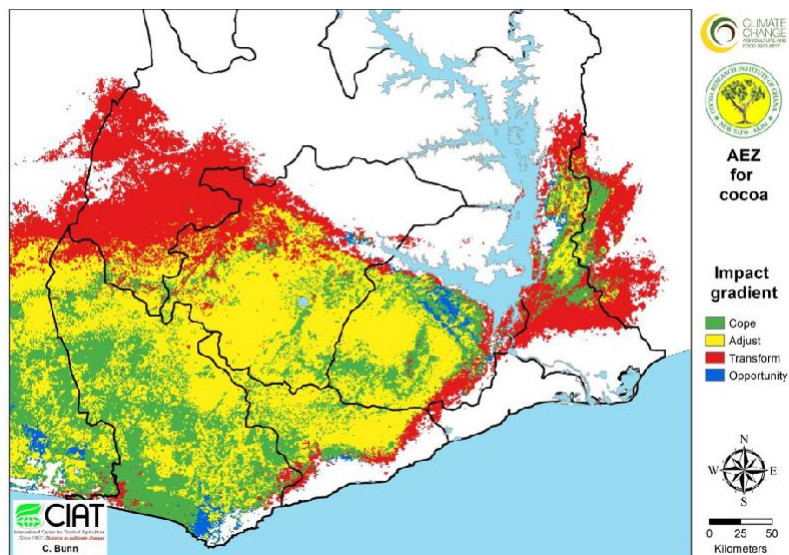


Figure 1: Impacts of high temperature and low rainfall on the suitability of the HIA landscape for cocoa cultivation



Figure 2: Parts of a forest reserve that has been converted into a cocoa farm

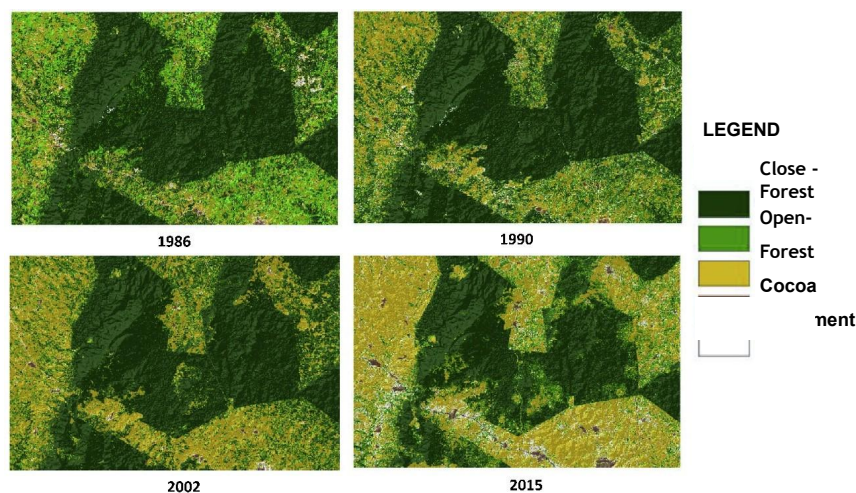


Figure 3: A satellite image of parts of the Krokosua Hills Forest Reserve showing forest conversion to cocoa

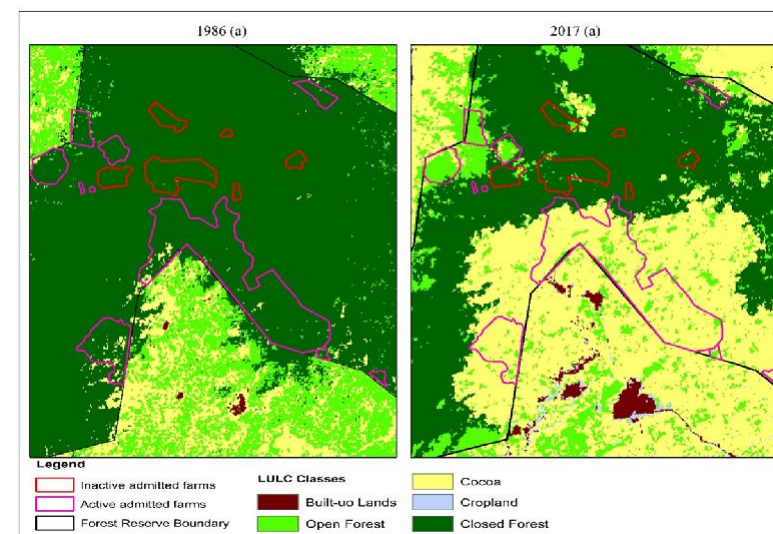


Figure 4: Parts of the Krokosua Hills Forest Reserve showing admitted farm expansion into the forest reserve

# Effects of low rainfall on cocoa farms



Black pod  
and pod  
borer



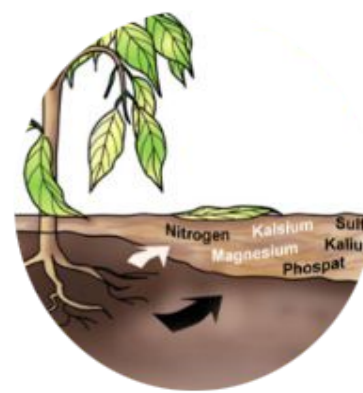
Stem  
borer



Stem  
canker



Nutrient  
loss



Cocoa  
flowers  
failing





# THE INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GCFRP

# What should a person do to benefit from the GCFRP?

To benefit from the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme, one has to engage in the following activities:



i. Don't cut trees but plant them in cocoa farms



ii. Plant new trees and preserve existing trees in your cocoa farms and other land areas



# What should a person do to benefit from the GCFRP?

To benefit from the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program, one has to engage in activities that reduce carbon emissions such as:



iii. Replant old and diseased cocoa farms



# What should a person do to benefit from the GCFRP?

To benefit from the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program, one has to engage in activities that reduce carbon emissions such as:



iv. Not giving out cocoa farms for small-scale mining



v. Join and be an active member of a cocoa farmer cooperative/ association



# What should a person do to benefit from the GCFRP?

To benefit from the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program, one has to engage in activities that reduce carbon emissions such as:



vi. Actively participate in CREMA activities

- vii. Participate in tree planting exercises in farmlands and forest reserves
- viii. Don't plant cocoa in forest reserves
- ix. Practice climate-smart cocoa production
- x. Instead of expansion, practice cocoa intensification
- xi. Respect social and environmental safeguards including buffer zone protection, not spraying into water bodies, using recommended agrochemicals, practising integrated pest management,



# PROGRESS OF THE GCFRP TO DATE AND OUTSTANDING ISSUES THAT COULD POTENTIALLY HINDER THE REALIZATION OF THE GCFRP OUTCOMES



# What are we doing under the GCFRP?

Under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ program we are currently:



i. Planting trees in cocoa farms



ii. Minimizing farm creation in forest reserves by practicing intensification



# What are we doing under the GCFRP?

Under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ program we are currently:



iii. Replanting old and diseased cocoa farms



iv. Planting more trees in cocoa farms



# What are we doing under the GCFRP?

Under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ program we are currently:



iv. Increasing cocoa yields



v. Planting trees in forest reserves

# What are we doing under the GCFRP?

Under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ program we are currently:



vi. Improving forest and resource governance through the HIA approach



vi. Supporting alternative/additional livelihoods activities





# WHAT BENEFITS ARE TO ACCRUE FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GCFRP AND HOW WILL THEY BE SHARED?

# What benefits are we going to gain now under the GCFRP?

By participating in GCFRP activities, cocoa farmers and their communities are going to enjoy some benefits.

Benefits would accrue because farmers and other cocoa stakeholders have engaged in cocoa farming practices that have avoided deforestation, increased timber trees in cocoa farms, improved tree planting in forest reserves and minimized illegal chainsaw operations.

There are two types of benefits under the program namely, **carbon** and **non-carbon benefits**.

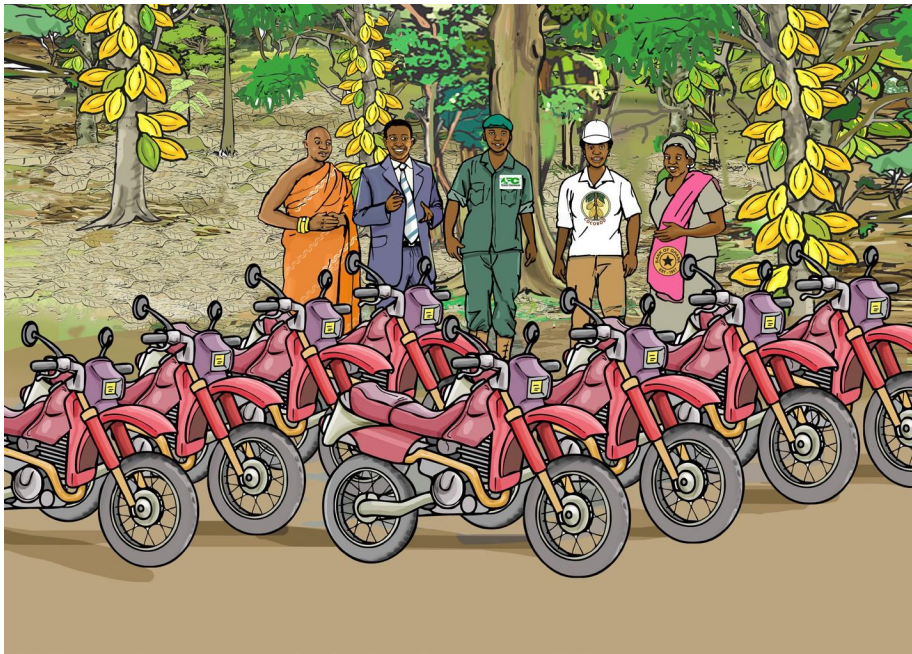




# Carbon benefits

The carbon benefits are primarily focused on incentivizing and appreciating farmers and key stakeholders for contributing to changing behavior of farmers and other stakeholders on cocoa farming practices that do not deforest but encourage the adoption of agroforestry, improving yield on the same land without expanding and avoiding illegal harvesting of timber.

Carbon benefits may be **monetary** or **non-monetary goods and services** which have been generated because of the improvements associated with the implementation of the GCFRP.





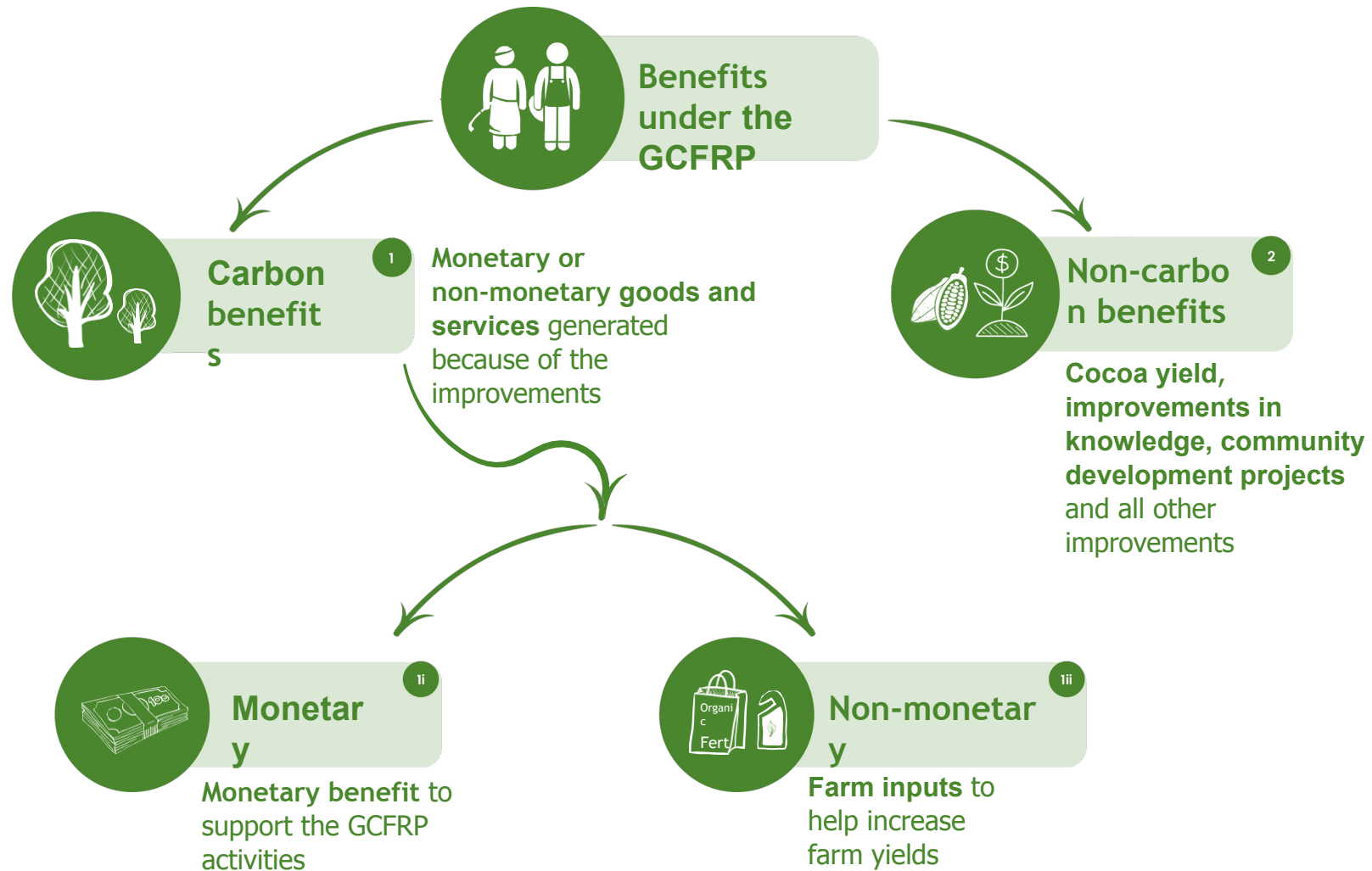
# Non-carbon benefits

Non-carbon benefits are intangible benefits which include cocoa yield, improvements in knowledge and all other improvements which were co-generated as a result of the implementation of the GCFRP.





# GCFRP benefits

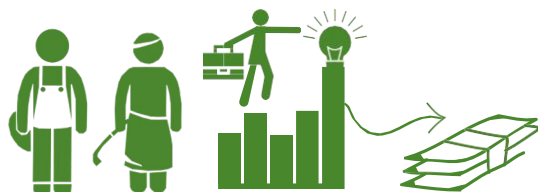


# Benefits to farmers

Generally, the following are some examples of the GCFRP benefits to farmers:



HIA farmers benefit from **increased yields**



HIA farmers benefit from **income diversification**



HIA farmers benefit from **increased climate resilience**



HIAs benefit from **improved protection of the forest**



HIA farmers, communities and Traditional Authority benefit from **Carbon Fund**





# SHARING OF THE BENEFITS - WHO CAN BENEFIT AND WHAT THE BENEFITS COULD BE USED FOR?

# Who benefits from what?

The beneficiaries of the carbon benefits are grouped into **primary** and **secondary beneficiaries**.

The primary beneficiaries are GCFRP stakeholders who contributed directly to the following:



i. Avoiding cocoa encroachment into forest reserves



ii. Planted timber trees in cocoa farms according to COCOBOD recommendation (incorporated agroforestry trees in cocoa farms)



iii. Secured trees in their cocoa farms.



# Who benefits from what?

The primary beneficiaries include the following:



They will receive non-monetary benefits in the form of farm input packages to support climate-smart cocoa production, community development initiatives such as boreholes and other community projects

ps:



They will receive monetary benefits

Forestry Commission:



They will receive monetary benefit in the form of logistical support for HIA monitoring and law enforcement, restoration of degraded forest reserves, implementation and monitoring of social and environmental safeguards and general coordination of GCFRP

# Who benefits from what?

The secondary beneficiaries are GCFRP stakeholders who provided indirect and supporting roles in avoiding cocoa encroachment into forest reserves, planting trees in cocoa farms according to COCOBOD recommendations and secured trees in their cocoa farms. The secondary beneficiaries include the following:

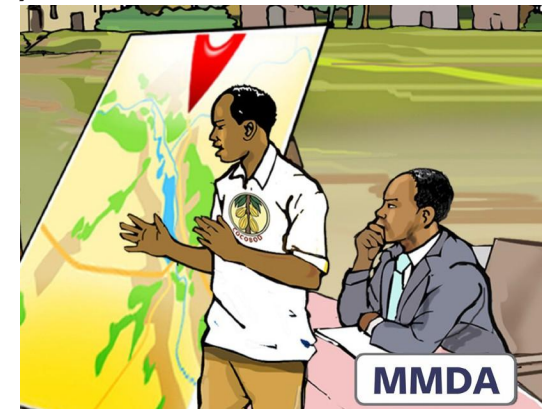
HIA and Sub-HIA communities: COCOBOD: MMDAs (Local government):



They will receive non-monetary benefit in the form of community development projects



They will receive monetary benefit to support the activities of climate-smart cocoa extension activities. These include Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme, Cocoa Diseases and Pest Control Programme (CODAPEC), Cocoa HiTech (Fertilizer) Programme, Free Hybrid Cocoa Seedling Distribution, Artificial Hand Pollination, Mass Cocoa Pruning, Cocoa Management System (CMS) and Irrigation

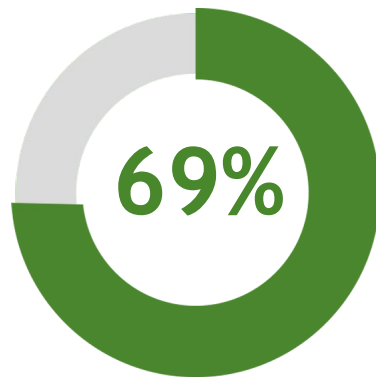


They will receive non-monetary benefits to support their effective participation in landscape management and enforcement of laws to safeguard trees from illegal harvesting and farmer encroachment into cocoa farms.

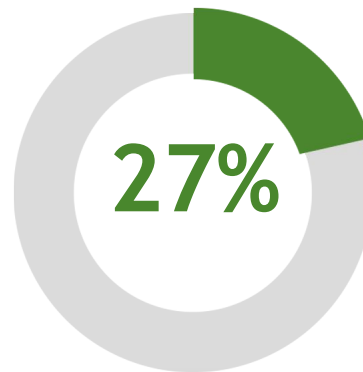


# Who benefits from what?

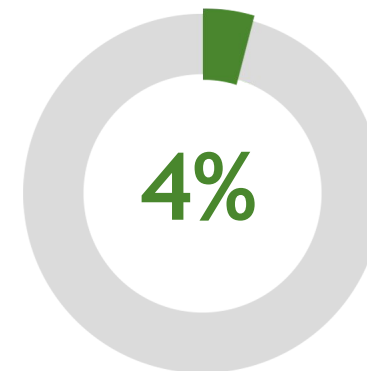
Of the total money accruing from the carbon benefits,



will go to **farmers, traditional authorities** and their communities



will go to the **government**



will go to the **Forestry Commission**



For more information, please contact:

1. Forestry Commission: [www.fcghana.org](http://www.fcghana.org)
2. Solidaridad West Africa:  
[www.solidaridadnetwork.org](http://www.solidaridadnetwork.org)